

ANNUAL REPORT

6

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

LOCATED AT HARRISBURG,

FOR 1854.



HARRISBURG:

PRINTED BY A. BOYD HAMILTON, 75 MARKET STREET.

1855.

Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

F. A. MUHLENBERG, M. D.,
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.,
SAMUEL JONES, M. D.,
A. J. JONES,
A. O. HIESTER,
GEORGE DOCK, M. D.,
GEORGE W. PORTER, M. D.,
HAMILTON ALRICKS.
THOMAS F. BETTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN—JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—WILLIAM R. DE WITT, Jr., M. D.

STEWARD—DAVID SMITH.

MATRON—MARY ANN WILT.

TREASURER—JOHN A. WEIR, Harrisburg.

All communications relative to the admission, &c.. of patients, must be addressed to the Superintendent.

MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 24, 1855. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit the fourth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, together with a report of the Superintendent and Treasurer, to the Trustees.

JAS. POLLOCK.



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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, JAMES POLLOCK,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

The trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, under the requisition of their by-laws, have the honor to present this their fourth annual statement. A review of the three preceding annual accounts of this institution will demonstrate that, although a reasonable number of the recently admitted have been discharged, as restored, improved, or their conditions otherwise altered; yet there is a remainder, which has increased from thirty-seven in the hospital, December 31, 1851, to one hundred and six at the termination of the year 1852; to one hundred and eighty-two, December 31, 1853; and now at the completion of the fourth year, we have two hundred and fourteen inmates, most of whom may be considered a permanent charge. During the present year, one hundred and forty-four have been admitted, seventy by the public authorities, seventy-four by their friends, amounting, with the remainder, to three hundred and twenty-six patients during the year 1854. Discharges—one hundred and twelve. Of these, twenty-nine restored, twenty-two improved, thirty stationary, and twenty-two deaths. Residue, two hundred and fourteen, of whom one hundred and twenty-seven are males, and eighty-seven females. More than three hundred patients cannot be accommodated in the different wards of the house with a reasonable hope of restoration, improvement, or even comparative comfort. Applications for admission are increasing, and probably before the lapse of another year, many of them must necessarily be refused. The question must soon arise, whether this charitable institution shall be made commensurate with the wants and requirements of this unfortunate class of human beings, by enlarging the present buildings, or the beneficent efforts of the Commonwealth in ameliorating the condition of those afflicted citizens, found in every part of the State, be concentrated in the erection and endowment of a new establishment in a more western part of Pennsylvania. Professional experience sustains the fifth proposition of the "association of medical superintendents," that two hundred and fifty is the highest number of patients that can be treated with propriety in one building.

The time is then at hand for maturely considering this important subject. The monetary and moral condition of the country strongly predispose to in-

creased applications for admission; the capacity of this institution being incapable of further extension, the trustees recommend the subject of a new structure in western Pennsylvania, to the favorable consideration of the State authorities.

An abundant supply of pure water for culinary purposes, for washing and the bath, and for that essential and all important consideration, the prevention and extinguishment of fire, is the most necessary desideratum for an insane hospital. The possibility of fire invading a house containing three hundred helpless insane beings, is an awful idea. It should have been a primary inquiry with all concerned in designating a situation for the erection of this hospital. Since the discovery of this defect, the trustees have been anxiously endeavoring to remedy and supply it. Workmen have been engaged at an artesian well for a considerable time, at much expense to the State; and at the quarterly meeting in October, the trustees congratulated themselves that this great difficulty had been surmounted, and that from the depth of three hundred and eighteen feet a supply of fifteen hundred gallons per hour was being obtained, cool, refreshing and soft, adapted to all purposes, filling the tanks in the attics during the day, ready to be applied to the extinguishment of fire without a moment's delay. These cheering expectations have not been entirely realized; as the days grew shorter, the amount of water diminished, although it is suggested the supply has been interrupted by the presence of a cloth plug at the bottom of the well. Every means will be adopted to remove this mechanical obstruction, and, if necessary, the boring will be continued until some of the lower strata are penetrated, and the board's perseverance rewarded by the issue of a perennial, superabundant and invigorating stream. Large sums have already been expended upon this object; it being, however, the only feasible means left of furnishing the hospital with this most essential of all wants, pecuniary considerations should not prevent its consummation. The ingenious and highly practical superintendent has suggested that the expense can be much diminished, by employing a number of the patients advantageously to themselves, as a restorative means, and economically to the hospital. The board have entire confidence in the knowledge and ability of their superintendent, and have no doubt all will be accomplished to the best advantage.

The farm, consisting of much broken up land upon slate, will require manure and scientific cultivation before it can be made productive; and the forty acres of swamp meadow may be much benefitted by a judicious system of drainage, which, although expensive, will be the only method to obtain a reasonable return for the original investment. The institution will be directly benefitted by its increased fertility, producing more abundant crops of corn and grass, and profit indirectly by diminishing the quantity of malaria annually generated in these unreclaimed swamps. For the specific yield of the farm during the last year, in winter and spring grain, grass and the product of the dairy, your Excellency is referred to the report of the superintendent,

containing a very accurate account in detail. The barn has been an object of considerable remark, and its location thought objectionable by many. Since the slate hill east of it has been removed, the debris deposited in the yard, filling and levelling it, the barn can be entered with facility, and the yard has been made dry and comfortable for the stock. It has also furnished material for Macadamizing the principal road to the hospital. All this labor has been performed by the patients, without any additional expense to the State. The present board have, therefore, become reconciled to its location, which, in one respect, is sufficiently appropriate, as it does not obstruct the view to the hospital. Its interior structure is of the best material; its various divisions and apartments suitable to their intended purposes. The removal of the many inconveniences connected with this building, must be ascribed to the indefatigable and persevering attention of the superintendent.

The main building, with its wings, and the two separate structures, intended for museum and reading rooms, are completed. The quality of the material used is frequently found to have been inferior, and constant expense must be incurred to prevent premature dilapidation. The fences—one mile at least remaining to be made—the planting of forest trees for ornament and shade; the shrubbery; the construction and improvement of roads, drains of various kinds, and numerous other devices to increase the conveniences of the house, and promote the health and comfort of the inmates; all these items will be expensive, but as they are necessary, the board confidently hope the means will be provided.

The expenses of an insane hospital must not be estimated at county poor-house rates, in which establishments the supplies are generally meted out in quantity and quality barely sufficient to sustain life. In the former, the object is not only to afford wholesome food and raiment, but to furnish all those means which may contribute to mental and physical restoration. When that is impracticable, to adapt the circumstances, as much as possible, to their former conditions in life, that they may comparatively enjoy the many blessings found in the home provided for them by the fostering care of the Commonwealth. The increased price of all the necessaries of life has induced the trustees to establish the minimum price of boarding in the house at two dollars and fifty cents; the former charge of two dollars being much below the actual cost. It is doubtful whether the increased price will cover the expenditure, as every article of consumption has doubled in value. The financial difficulties of the institution have arisen from the adoption of the credit system. From its commencement it has been necessitated to anticipate its revenue. Immediately after the receipt of the annual State appropriation, there have been anxious and expectant creditors ready to receive it, for articles furnished during the preceding year. The entire appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, made by the State last year, with the revenue from the hospital, amounting to twenty-six thousand eight hundred and three dollars and fifty-four cents, including the proceeds of loan from Harrisburg Bank, has all

been expended, and we commence the new year with a debt of twelve thousand eight hundred dollars. Over and above fifteen thousand were applied to the payment of debts contracted in the year 1853, and before the receipt of the expected appropriation for the present year, claims for a moiety will be extant and pressing for liquidation.

The whole amount of receipts, including State appropriations,	
revenue from hospital and proceeds of loan	\$54,766 54
Expenses, including those for 1853 remaining unpaid.	54,409 17
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Leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1, 1855, of. . .	357 37
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The treasurer's, steward's and superintendent's accounts are referred to; also, the report of Senate's committee of last year.

Economy and good house-keeping require the adoption of the cash system. All the supplies could unquestionably be obtained at a reduction in price from ten to twenty per cent.; the affairs of the establishment much simplified; estimates more easily and correctly made, and the State a considerable gainer. The present condition of the hospital, financially, as your Excellency and the Legislature must perceive, requires immediate attention. Two hundred and fourteen miserable human beings requiring their daily bread, anxious creditors demanding their just dues, with an empty treasury! The only possible means of supply, until the Legislature shall extend relief, will be a floating list of claims due the hospital by the counties of Cambria, Bucks, Philadelphia, Greene, Bradford, Tioga, Crawford, Luzerne, Northumberland, &c., some of long standing, which the trustees have found most difficult to collect. This neglect on the part of the county authorities to defray the actual cost of their insane poor, in the State Hospital, is inexcusable; and it is thought right and just the fact should be known, that it may be remedied.

The board of trustees earnestly and respectfully recommend this beneficent institution to the care and attention of the executive and legislative powers of the State; suggesting that an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars be made early in the session, by the Legislature, to relieve the urgent wants of this suffering offspring of the liberality of the Commonwealth.

F. A. MUHLENBERG,
WM. W. RUTHERFORD,
TH. F. BETTON,
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE,
MERCER BROWN,
A. J. JONES,
A. O. HIESTER,
SAMUEL JONES,
GEORGE DOCK

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—On the 31st of December, 1853, the number of patients in the hospital was one hundred and eighty-two—ninety-nine males and eighty-three females. During the year 1854 one hundred and forty-four patients have been admitted—males ninety-three, and females fifty-one; so that the whole number under treatment, during the year, has been three hundred and twenty-six. The number discharged has been one hundred and twelve—males sixty-five, and females forty-seven; leaving in the hospital, on the 31st of December, 1854, two hundred and fourteen patients—one hundred and twenty-seven males, and eighty-seven females.

Of those discharged the number restored was.	29
Improved.	22
Stationary.	39
Died.	22

The causes of death were, in ten cases, the exhaustion of chronic mania; in two cases, peritonitis; in two cases, bilious fever; in two cases, inflammation of the brain; in one case, consumption; in one case, dysentery, and in four cases, general paralysis.

In common with the surrounding section of country, our household was visited, during the latter part of the summer and through the autumn, with intermittent and remittent fevers, in many cases of a very obstinate form, and of a very irregular character. The diseases were clearly attributable to an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, as most of those attacked were, as far as possible, removed from the usual exciting causes of those diseases.

The mental disorder of the patients admitted may be arranged thus:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.	56	41	97
Do..chronic.	89	55	144
Do..epileptic.	15	6	21
Do..puerperal.		3	3
Monomania.	16	4	20
Melancholy.	63	58	121
Dementia.	35	13	48
Imbecility.	2	1	3
Idiocy.	2	1	3
Delirium.	1	1	2

In endeavoring to trace the causes of the mental derangement of those admitted, great difficulty is experienced in arriving at even an approximation to the true history, in a great majority of cases.

It may be stated as a proposition which no one will attempt to controvert, that no exciting cause will produce mental aberration, unless the nervous system of the individual is in a favorable condition for the development of such aberration; and this condition may be induced by a train of causes, acting through a considerable period of time, which may have been entirely unknown to, or overlooked by, the friends; and the first manifestation of the disorder is accompanied by some trifling occurrence which, in many cases, may really be an effect, and to this the mental aberration is traced.

In this manner the reading of the Bible is often said to be instrumental in the production of insanity, when a careful inquiry into the previous history of the individual, will rarely fail to show that a disorder of the bodily health, with various other coinciding causes, has given rise to a depression of mind, which the individual tries every means to dissipate, and, as a final resort, hopes to obtain relief from his fears and anxieties in the promises and consolations of the Divine Word. But his mind is in no condition to realize or be improved by them, and he labors on, by night and by day, neglecting every other duty, in the vain hope of obtaining relief from a state of mind caused by bodily disease, and to be remedied only by medical and hygienic treatment. So men of ordinary mind and limited education deprive themselves of the rest nature requires, and neglect the ordinary rules of health, in the endeavor to make themselves acquainted with some subject, for the proper understanding of which they are mentally incapacitated, and the result is a confusion of mind and a derangement of the bodily health, which ends in an outbreak of some form of mental aberration.

In those who are natives of other countries a different class of causes, to a certain extent, acts. The disappointment of their hopes, so fondly cherished and often so rudely crushed, the entire change of climate and mode of life, the difficulty of obtaining employment and support for their families, with the too frequent resort to intoxicating drinks, all contribute their share to bring on that condition of the system which ends in insanity; and the natural elasticity of the system appears to be so far destroyed that, in a large majority of cases, it never fully regains its former tone and vigor.

A still further caution is necessary in placing a proper estimate on the causes considered influential in bringing on the attack of derangement. The cause assigned, may be only the immediate exciting cause, in which case the long train of events, in progress before this, fails to receive a proper consideration; and also, moral and physical causes may both, as in a large number of cases is the fact, contribute their portion, and only one of them will be stated as the cause.

With some exceptions, which are readily distinguishable, the causes assigned in the following table must be received with due allowance for the sources from which they were derived, and the unwillingness of friends, in many cases, to assign the true state of the case:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health.....	14	26	40
Domestic trouble.....	26	30	56
Grief.....		3	3
Millerism.....		1	1
Spiritual rappings.....	1		1
Excessive study.....	1		1
Disappointment.....	3		3
Over exertion.....	4		4
Epilepsy.....	14	6	20
Fright.....		3	3
Intemperance.....	20	1	21
Religious excitement.....	2	2	4
Puerperal.....		8	8
Opium eating.....	1		1
Loss of sleep.....	1	1	2
Disease of the brain.....	6	1	7
Failure in business.....	2		2
Anxiety.....	3	1	4
Disordered menstruation.....		12	12
Injury of the head.....	6	2	8
Loss of money.....	1		1
Ill treatment.....	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	10		10
Dissipation.....	1		1
Novel reading.....		1	1
Exposure to the sun.....	1		1
Unknown.....	160	85	245

The place of birth, as nearly could be learned, may be thus designated:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	197	136	333
England.....	1	7	8
Scotland.....	2		2
Ireland.....	36	21	57
Germany.....	19	8	27
Wales.....	5	2	7
Italy.....	1		1
Belgium.....	1		1
West Indies.....		1	1
Virginia.....		2	2
Maryland.....	3	1	4
Delaware.....		1	1
New York.....	6	3	9
North Carolina.....	1		1
Ohio.....	1		1
Iowa.....	1		1
Louisiana.....		1	1
Maine.....	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	1		1

The social condition is thus classed:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	95	85	180
Widowed.....	15	20	35
Single	168	79	247

The following table will show the length of time the insanity had been manifest before admission into the hospital:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
One year and less	122	85	207
Two years.....	43	30	73
Three years.....	28	13	41
Four years.....	9	4	13
Five years.....	27	14	41
Six years.....	8	6	14
Seven years.....	5	4	9
Eight years.....	5	2	7
Nine years.....	2	1	3
Ten years.....	16	12	28
Eleven years.....	1	.....	1
Twelve years.....	2	1	3
Thirteen years.....	1	1	2
Fourteen years.....	.....	1	1
Fifteen years.....	3	2	5
Sixteen years.....	.....	1	1
Seventeen years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty years.....	1	4	5
Twenty-two years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	.....	1	1
Twenty-seven years.....	1	.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	1	2	3

OCCUPATION.

MALES.

Sailor.....	1	Clergyman.....	1
Students.....	2	Miners.....	4
Farmers.....	88	Teachers.....	3
Tailors.....	6	Physicians.....	3
Laborers.....	74	Shoemakers.....	6
Apprentice.....	1	Glass blower.....	1
Brickmaker.....	1	Bookbinder.....	1
Coopers.....	2	Boat builder.....	1
Lumberman.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Umbrella maker.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	4
Dyer.....	1	Masons.....	4
Tobacconists.....	3	Weavers.....	4
Clerks.....	3	Livery stable keeper.....	1
Musician.....	1	Pedler.....	1
Merchants.....	6	Painter.....	1
Boatmen.....	2	Marines.....	2
Saddler.....	1	Artist.....	1
Machinist.....	1	Author.....	1
Lawyers.....	3	Tinner.....	1
Stone cutter.....	1	Butcher.....	1
Printer.....	1	Wheelwright.....	2
Carpenters.....	8	No occupation.....	26

FEMALES.

Wife of carpenter.....	4	Wife of miner.....	1
Do...farmer.....	40	Do...tanner.....	1
Do...chair maker.....	1	Do...engineer.....	1
Do...lawyer.....	1	Do...clergyman.....	2
Do...miller.....	1	Do...physician.....	1
Do...blacksmith.....	2	Housekeeper.....	1
Do...shoemaker.....	4	Domestics.....	5
Do...laborer.....	14	Teachers.....	2
Do...tailor.....	1	Tailoress.....	1
Do...clerk.....	3	Daughters of farmers.....	20
Do...mason.....	2	No occupation.....	67
Do...merchant.....	9		

The grading around the barn was all finished during the summer, and the material thence obtained served to Macadamize the greater part of the road leading to the front of the hospital.

The farm, owing to the drought during the summer, was not as productive as had been anticipated, but the proceeds, as shown by the accompanying statement, were fair.

RECEIPTS.

Potatoes, 250 bushels.....	\$375 00
Wheat, 200....do.....	400 00
Oats, 800....do.....	400 00
Wheat straw.....	50 00
Oat....do.....	75 00
Corn fodder.....	30 00
Milk, 10,220 gallons.....	2,555 00
Stock sold to the butcher.....	694 00
Total receipts.....	<u>4,579 00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Stock—Horses.....	\$410 00
Cows.....	255 50
	<u> </u>
	\$665 50
Farming utensils.....	157 70
Manure, straw and lime.....	127 50
Feed—Hay.....	\$463 07
Bran and shorts.....	1,213 06
	<u> </u>
	1,676 13
Wages of farmer, &c.....	727 02
Improvements, fencing, &c.....	437 04
Smithwork and repairs of harness.....	169 80
Total expenditures.....	<u>3,960 69</u>

In the proceeds of the farm were three hundred bushels of corn and twelve tons of hay, which were fed to the stock, and are not, of course, included in the above estimate of receipts.

Much yet remains to be done in the way of fencing, and otherwise improving the farm, and much expense will necessarily have to be incurred before certain parts of the farm can be brought into a proper state of cultivation, so as to render an equivalent for the amount expended.

The grading and improvement of the grounds immediately adjoining the buildings, being a work requiring a vast amount of labor, has advanced very slowly; but we have been able, during the year, to transplant a number of trees from the ravines on the farm, so as to afford, when they grow to sufficient size, pleasant shade on both sides of the hospital; and as the ground is graded along the front, we will be able to transfer a larger number to that particular locality. The native forest trees, than which no better or handsomer trees can be found, it is anticipated, will thrive much better than those not indigenous to this region of country.

With the money obtained from the sale of articles of needle-work, made by the female patients, and the premiums awarded for specimens of needle and fancy work at the Dauphin County Agricultural Fair, and also the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair, I have been able to purchase a fine electrical machine, with sufficient apparatus to illustrate most of the facts of that branch of science.

Christmas was really a festal day to our household. The National Guard Brass Band having volunteered their services for a serenade, came out and enlivened and animated all by their cheerful and soul-inspiring music. In the afternoon, the south reading room, having been previously decorated with a Christmas tree and other devices, was thrown open, and the patients invited to partake of the refreshments provided for them by the attention and liberality of many kind friends in Harrisburg; and to all these friends and to the members of the National Guard Brass Band, our warmest thanks are due for their cheerful and ready efforts to contribute to the amusement, entertainment and happiness of our household.

Through the active efforts and interest of Miss Dix, we have received, at different times during the year, many things which have very much contributed to the welfare and amusement of the patients. To her we are also indebted for a large and very fine chair for convalescing patients, and a number of bureaus designed for the use of the patients.

To the Rev. James Colder we are under particular obligations, for a large and varied collection of Chinese curiosities of great beauty and rare value; among them three large Chinese lanterns, an idol, a pair of lady's shoes, an umbrella, books, pictures, and ancient and modern coins.

Our thanks are also due to R. L. Barnes, of Philadelphia, for a map of Pennsylvania, and also one of New Jersey; to W. F. Worthington, Esq., of Baltimore, for Chambers's Papers for the People, 12 vols.; to Hon. W. H. Kurtz for various valuable public documents; to the State Department of Pennsylvania for a complete series of the Colonial Records and the Pennsylvania Archives; to Mrs. Jenkins, of Lancaster county, for four volumes of

the London Art Journal, handsomely bound; to two ladies, "a widow's mite," for the purchase of books; and to a large number of friends who have at different times contributed, in various ways, to the welfare and amusement of the patients.

Those editors who have regularly forwarded their papers to us, are entitled to our most hearty acknowledgments, and could they witness the eagerness with which their papers are sought and read, they would feel amply compensated, for nowhere can their papers be more thoroughly and regularly read, and afford a greater degree of enjoyment.

The papers which were regularly received, were:

Washington Examiner.

Washington Commonwealth.

Lewisburg Chronicle.

Miltonian.

Genius of Liberty, Uniontown.

Democratic Sentinel do.

Bradford Reporter.

Waynesburg Eagle.

Waynesburg Messenger.

Columbia Democrat, Bloomsburg.

Butler County Whig.

Butler County Democrat.

Butler Democratic Herald.

Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburg.

Borough Item, Harrisburg.

Morning Herald, do.

Penn'a Telegraph, do.

Democratic Union, do.

Erie Gazette.

Presbyterian Banner, Philadelphia.

Bucks, Chester and Montgomery Ledger.

Norristown Register.

Jeffersonian, West Chester.

American Republican, do.

Independent Whig, Lancaster.

Lancasterian, do.

Lancaster Intelligencer, do.

Columbia Spy, Columbia.

Mining Register, Pottsville.

Gazette, York.

Penn'a Republican, do.

People's Advocate, do.

Democratic Press, do.

Repository and Whig, Chambersburg.

Transcript, do.

Lewistown Gazette.

Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg.

Democrat and Sentinel, Ebensburg.

Mercer County Whig.

Mercer Independent Democrat.

Conneautville Courier.

Conneautville Republican Banner.

Lawrence Journal, New Castle.

Muncy Luminary.

Warren Ledger.

Young's Waterford Dispatch.

Republican Compiler, Gettysburg.

Christian Instructor, Philadelphia, (monthly.)

Occasional numbers of various other papers have also been received.

The clergy of Harrisburg, and also many from a distance, have placed us under obligations by their kindness, in officiating at different times during the year.

Dr. Wm. R. De Witt, Jr., the assistant physician, David Smith, the steward, and Mrs. M. A. Wilt, the matron, by their assiduous and devoted attention to their respective duties, have contributed materially to the advancement of the interests of the hospital.

I would do injustice to my own feelings, did I not also bear testimony to the zeal and faithfulness with which the attendants and others have performed the duties severally assigned them.

The retrospect of the year which has just closed is one of mingled pleasure and pain. Our labors have been attended with a reasonable degree of success, though we may have failed in accomplishing all we could have desired.

A kind Providence has watched over and protected us, and we would render grateful thanksgiving for the many mercies and blessings we have received, and would fervently desire a continuance of that guiding and protecting care, without which we would labor in vain.

JNO. CURWEN.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, }
January 11, 1855.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, accompanied by the vouchers, for all payments made during the year ending December 31, 1854, with an abstract of the same; also, the steward's statement of the expenses of the hospital.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Appropriation by the State.....	\$25,000 00
Revenue from hospital, for board of patients and articles sold..	26,803 54
Loan of \$3,000 from Harrisburg Bank, less the discount, \$37..	2,963 00
	<hr/>
Total	54,766 54

Expenditures.

Cash paid on orders of the president of the board, for	
salaries due to officers in 1854.....	\$1,712 50
Do....on orders of the steward, issued in 1854,	46,652 38
Do....to steward, for incidentals.....	169 19
Do....on orders of the president of the board, for	
salaries due to officers in 1853.....	1,000 00
Do....on orders of the steward, issued in 1853,	2,524 12
Do....refunded to treasurer for money advanced	
by him in 1853, as per statement of Jan-	
uary, 1854.....	2,359 98
	<hr/>
	54,409 17
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury January 1, 1855.....	357 37
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IMPROVEMENT FUND ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Balance in the treasury January 1, 1854, as per statement.....	\$77 02
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Expenditures.

Cash paid on orders of steward, to Paschall, Morris & Co.	\$49 50	
Do....on orders of steward, to Robert Buist....	27 52	
		<u>\$77 02</u>

It was found to be necessary, in order to secure a full supply of coal for fuel, to raise the sum of three thousand dollars by a loan. That amount was obtained of the Harrisburg Bank, and placed to the credit of the hospital, as shown in this account. That amount, with thirteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, due to the officers of the institution for their salaries to the 31st December, 1854, and four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents, for orders on the treasurer, issued in 1854, are unpaid.

The report of the committee will contain a statement of the further indebtedness of the institution, for articles purchased and other expenses, for which orders have not yet been drawn.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WEIR, *Treasurer.*

HARRISBURG, *January 11, 1855.*

We, the subscribers, appointed by the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, to audit the accounts of their treasurer, do certify, that we have examined the account of John A. Weir, treasurer of the board, for the year ending December 31, 1854, with the vouchers accompanying the same, and find the same to be correct.

GEORGE DOCK,
A. J. JONES.

HARRISBURG, *January 10, 1855.*

STEWARD'S STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

Medicine.

Medicines	\$587 51	
Brandy	50 00	
Porter	301 00	
		<u>\$938 51</u>

Household Expenses.

Meat—85,806½ pounds	\$6,169 73	
Fish	410 36	
Poultry	13 03	
Eggs.....	113 46	
Butter—11,983½ pounds.....	2,341 10	
Cheese—70½.....do.....	9 88	
Fruit.....	245 56	
Meal.....	16 75	
Bread.....	130 60	
Flour—272 barrels and 122½ pounds.....	2,468 62	
Rice—2,507 pounds.....	127 23	
Salt	37 52	
Spices.....	48 53	
Vinegar.....	68 21	
Sugar—14,456 pounds.....	1,021 14	
Molasses—70½ gallons.....	283 44	
Tea—1,008½ pounds	430 90	
Farina	23 25	
Coffee—2,839 pounds.....	387 53	
Bedding	292 00	
Furniture.....	2,839 14	
Coal.....	5,796 79	
Candles	269 29	
Gas	816 09	
Soap.....	293 45	
Starch and soda	62 85	
Lard—1,454 pounds.....	150 07	
Crackers.....	48 64	
Hops.....	38 22	
Olive oil.....	6 50	
	<hr/>	\$24,959 88

Live Stock, &c.

Cows	\$255 50	
Horses.....	410 00	
Feed for stock.....	1,676 63	
Harness.....	58 06	
	<hr/>	2,400 19

Farm.

Wages of farmer and laborers.....	\$671 52	
Improvements and feneing.....	398 54	
Seed.....	82 00	
Smith and wheelwright work.....	108 49	
Manure	127 50	
Implements.....	175 70	
	<hr/>	1,563 75

Garden.

Wages of gardener, &c.	\$521 05	
Seeds and plants.	132 07	
Manure	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$658 12

Wages.

Attendants on patients.	\$4,595 88	
Cooks and housemaids	1,215 26	
Washerwomen	509 77	
Jobber	152 13	
Engineer.	520 00	
Fireman.	154 00	
Baker.	212 36	
	<hr/>	7,359 40

Repairs and Improvements.

Masonry and materials.	\$640 93	
Plastering and whitewashing	346 94	
Paints and oils	184 44	
Gas fixtures.	351 25	
Lumber.	301 51	
Carpentry.	259 62	
Iron-mongery	598 74	
Smith work, &c	248 81	
Belting.	54 76	
Ventilating blower.	171 34	
Fire hose.	286 25	
Pump	360 51	
Steam radiators for ward parlors	587 44	
	<hr/>	4,392 54

Incidentals.

Printing, stationery, &c	\$233 36	
Clothing for patients.	2,122 36	
Sundries	612 64	
Well boring.	845 00	
Freight.	286 98	
Refunded boarding.	376 44	
	<hr/>	4,476 78

Total	<hr/>	46,749 17
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BONDS AND FORMS.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

WHEREAS, _____ of _____ of
the county of _____ has been admitted a patient in the
State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, we _____
_____ the directors of the poor of the county
of _____ in behalf of the inhabitants of said county,
do hereby promise _____ treasurer of said
hospital, to pay him or his successor in said office, the sum of
dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said
_____ so long as he shall continue a patient in said hospital, with
such extra charges as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than
ordinary care and attention, to provide for _____ suitable clothing, and to
pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for
by the steward of the said hospital, and to remove _____ from said hospital
whenever the room occupied by _____ shall be required for a class of patients
having preference by law to be received into said hospital; and if he shall
be removed at the request of _____ before the expiration
of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-six weeks,
unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for
all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said hospital,
and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case
of death.

Payment to be made quarterly, in advance, on the fifteenth day of March,
June, September and December, and at the time of removal, with interest on
each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____ A. D., 18 .

} *Directors of the Poor of the county of*

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENT.

Form of Physician's Certificate.

I, _____ of _____ do hereby certify
 that I have this day seen and examined _____ of
 _____ in the county of _____
 and believe _____ to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State
 Lunatic Hospital.

M. D.

18 .

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I, _____ of _____ hereby request
 that _____ of _____ the patient
 above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Lunatic Hospital.

18 .

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ of _____ in the
 county of _____ are held and firmly bound unto _____
 treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,
 and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the pay-
 ment of which, we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the _____ day of _____
 18 .

WHEREAS, _____ of _____ of
 the county of _____ and who is insane, has been admitted
 a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg: Now,
 therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall
 pay to the said treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of _____
 dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long
 as _____ shall continue in said hospital, with such extra charges as may be
 occasioned by _____ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and
 shall provide for _____ suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary
 articles of clothing as shall be procured for _____ by the steward of said hos-
 pital, and shall remove _____ from said hospital whenever required to do so
 by the superintendent, and if he shall be removed by the request of either of

us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages may do to the furniture, or other property of the hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September, and December in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court,) the superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician, that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend, that the patient may be received into the hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance, when brought to the hospital, and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court, justice, or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the superintendent.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth, three pair of woollen socks, a black stock, or cravat, a good hat, or cap, a pair of new shoes, or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak, or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self respect may be preserved.

In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent ; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is two dollars and fifty cents per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from three to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the superintendent, for extra attention and accommodations. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission for twenty-six weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons.

Those who bring friends, should be prepared to give such a bond ; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients making application for admission into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions:

1. What is the patient's name ?

What is the age ?

Is single or married ?

2. Where was born ?

Where is present residence ?

3. What is occupation ?

If a female, that of the husband or father.

4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner?
5. Is this the first attack? If others, when and what were their duration?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination, and what is its nature?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others? If so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist? Has the patient ever made an attempt? If so, in what manner?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c.? Is the patient cleanly in habits?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane? On the father's or mother's side?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge?
14. What is the cause of this attack?
15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and for how long?
16. Has the patient received any medical treatment? Has been bled, cupped or blistered?
17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.

